



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NOTES.

THE death of Prof. Herbert Baxter Adams, for a number of years the active head of the Department of History and Economics at the Johns Hopkins University, removes from the circle of American educators a most suggestive and useful teacher. Born at Shutesbury, Mass., April 16, 1850, Dr. Adams, like many other contemporary instructors, received his bachelor's degree at Amherst College, having graduated from that institution in 1872. Six years later he won his doctor's degree at Heidelberg, and on his return to the United States became first a fellow and successively associate professor and professor in that university. It is difficult to overestimate the impetus that Dr. Adams gave to the study of American institutional history. So far as the South is concerned, one might almost say that the historical renaissance in that section is almost coeval with his inauguration of the seminary method in his chosen field of research. Dr. Adams was the author of several historical works, but he was perhaps more widely known as the editor of "The Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science." These represented the work of graduate students in his department. He also published "The Life and Writings of Jared Sparks," "Thomas Jefferson and the University of Virginia," "Maryland's Influence on the Land Cession to the Federal Government," and other monographs. Dr. Adams was one of the charter members of the American Historical Association, and served as its Secretary from its organization until failing health caused him to relinquish the post about a year ago, whereupon he was made Vice President, with a view to an early presidency, from which his untimely death cut him off.

"Modern German Literature," by Benjamin W. Wells (Little, Brown & Co.), which appeared originally in 1895,

and was reviewed at length in the SEWANEE REVIEW for November of that year, has received a "second edition, revised and enlarged." Chapter XI., on "Imaginative Literature Since 1850," has been substituted by two fresh and important chapters: XI., "The Preparation for Empire;" and XII., "The Literature of the Empire." These go into relatively much greater detail, and bring the story of German literature to the close of the century. It is always more or less impossible to foretell directions which thought and literature will take, and it is interesting to note that in these new pages the tyranny of fiction emphasized in the former volume has had to recede somewhat to the significance of the drama. This is largely due to the dramatic achievement of Hauptmann and Sudermann just in the last few years. Enough time has elapsed since the founding of the empire in 1871 to produce a body of national literature in essentially a national feeling, and the chief names and works and the leading movements discernible in this period all pass in review. Stinde and "The Buchholz Family" arouse the author to a pitch of personal enthusiasm which he does not often permit himself. Though necessarily compressed, it is a clear picture of literary Germany of the last thirty years, presented in the final chapter of thirty pages.

A more than usually important work is "The Teaching of Latin and Greek in the Secondary School," by Profs. Charles E. Bennett and George P. Bristol, of Cornell University (Longmans, Green & Co.). Prof. Bristol's treatment of the principles which should govern Greek teaching conforms itself to conservative lines of thinking, and most teachers will agree with its carefully thought-out results. Prof. Bennett's discussion of the teaching of Latin, which fills the greater part of the book, bristles with suggestions and contentions, and is sure to arouse controversy. This is evidently the Professor's purpose, and no doubt only good will come from it. Prof. Bennett has not much respect for the "continental" pronunciation of

Latin, preferring the "English" method of our fathers; and he has some interesting observations on "Sight Reading" and translation exercises from English into Latin. Whatever be the right or wrong of the controversy—and we confess Prof. Bennett seems a little contentious on his side—no one can dispute the ability and lucidity of the argument and the distinct interest aroused by the discussion.

The "Classical Heritage of the Middle Ages," by Henry Osborn Taylor, is a recent volume in the Columbia University Studies in Literature. A large amount of material seems to have been gone through with, but the method pursued is too discursive. To follow "the changes undergone by classic thought, letters, and art" in the transition to the Middle Ages is far too great a task for a volume of three hundred and fifty pages, and no wonder the total result is not altogether clear and satisfactory. For example, in literature there are a few words on the romance of Alexander, the tale of Troy, and the mediæval Greek love stories. In themselves, these instances are happily chosen; but is this all that is worth mentioning, and are these in themselves sufficiently elucidated? Martianus Capella and Boethius are taken as the types of the mediæval scholar and the thinker. Other chapters are on the Roman law, pagan elements Christianized, philosophical conceptions, monasticism, early Christian prose, early Christian poetry, and Christian art. But each chapter is too generally discussed, because the plan is too generously laid out. No one heading is altogether satisfying, for a volume could be made of each. There is culture and appreciation displayed, but not definiteness. The Bibliographical Appendix shows a wide, though by no means exhaustive, acquaintance with the material, and is the really valuable because the one concrete and definite feature of the book.